

completely 200 meters in front of our position.

"A second English advance further to the east during the evening had the same result. Here also the enemy suffered heavy losses. The enemy did not attack on the western bank on the night."

"The Champagne district an extensive French group of fortifications was taken by us by storm during the night north of Le Meunil and successfully defended and maintained against several counter-attacks. The enemy again suffered heavy losses. The enemy was surrounded and machine-guns and machine-guns were falling into our hands."

"Between the Meuse and the Moselle only three artillery battalions took place. A strong French night attack in Le Petit wood was repulsed with extraordinary losses."

"Since their unsuccessful advance of April 26 the French have made no more fresh attempts to attack our positions on Hartmann-Wesenkopf."

"This is in denial of the French claim yesterday that the position had been recaptured."

"A British one of our aviators brought down a French aeroplane. Yesterday's official French and British communications again furnished interesting proofs of the means whereby the public in the countries of our enemies is being misled."

"The French assert they have recaptured Hartmann-Wesenkopf, which we took away from them on the 25th of April. In reality, no attacks at all have been made since the unsuccessful attempt to recapture the summit on the afternoon of April 26. Therefore the summit is in our possession."

"The British report says that the French, advancing on the left wing of the British, have recaptured the village of Het Sas, in Flanders. In reality, neither was this village attacked yesterday. Furthermore, the British report states that the German report regarding the capture of four British guns is not correct. The captured guns belonged to the Second London Garrison Artillery and Second London Territorial Division. They are 12.5 centimeter guns, which will make their presence on our side clearly known to our opponents in the near future."

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## FRENCH CLAIM GAINS AT YPRES AND ON HEIGHTS OF THE MEUSE.

PARIS, April 28.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out the following report:

"To the north of Ypres we have continued to make progress. This is particularly so on our left, where we took six machine guns, two bomb throwers and much war material at the same time making several hundred prisoners, including a number of officers."

"The losses of the enemy were heavy. At a single point on the front, not far from the canal, we counted more than six hundred bodies of German soldiers."

"On the heights of the Meuse, along the front of Les Eparges-Saint Remy, the French of Colonne, we continued to gain ground, advancing about one kilometre (two-thirds of a mile) in inflicting very heavy losses on the enemy and destroying a German battery."

Anti-Hanging Bill Vetted.

JUNEAU, Alaska, April 28.—Gov. J. F. A. Strong has vetoed the anti-hanging bill passed recently by the territorial legislature. In his veto message made public today the Governor said the present law made it the discretion of the jury to declare whether murderers should be hanged or imprisoned for life was sufficiently lenient. The Senate sustained the veto.

## ALLIES DRIVE ON AT DARDANELLES; TURKS FIGHT HARD

British and French Claim Success, But Constantinople Reports a Check

TURKS MASK DEFENSES.

Allies Have a Difficult Task in Pushing Way Over Hills.

LONDON, April 28.—The situation at the Dardanelles remains obscure, although it is apparent that the French and British have made some headway with their landing operations. The Paris War Office has announced the capture of Kum Kaleh, on the Asiatic side. The Turkish Government, although reporting the repulse of the landing forces in some cases, does not claim that in every instance the Turks have been able to drive them back.

The territory over which the troops are moving is of the most difficult character, comprising hills and valleys within which are scores of masked defenses so thoroughly concealed that the allies cannot pick them up, and the first knowledge that they exist comes when the troops are fired upon. The task here will be a sharp one, but the War Office and the Admiralty agree that it is being well carried out by Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton.

HEALTH, April 28 (via wireless).—Advices from Constantinople declare that the attempt of the Anglo-French troops to advance against the Turkish positions on the peninsula of Gallipoli has failed. The enemy has been compelled to retire to the protection of the great fleet of warships cruising in the Gulf of Saros. In the fighting so far the Turkish War Office says the advantage has been with the Turkish forces and a number of prisoners have been taken.

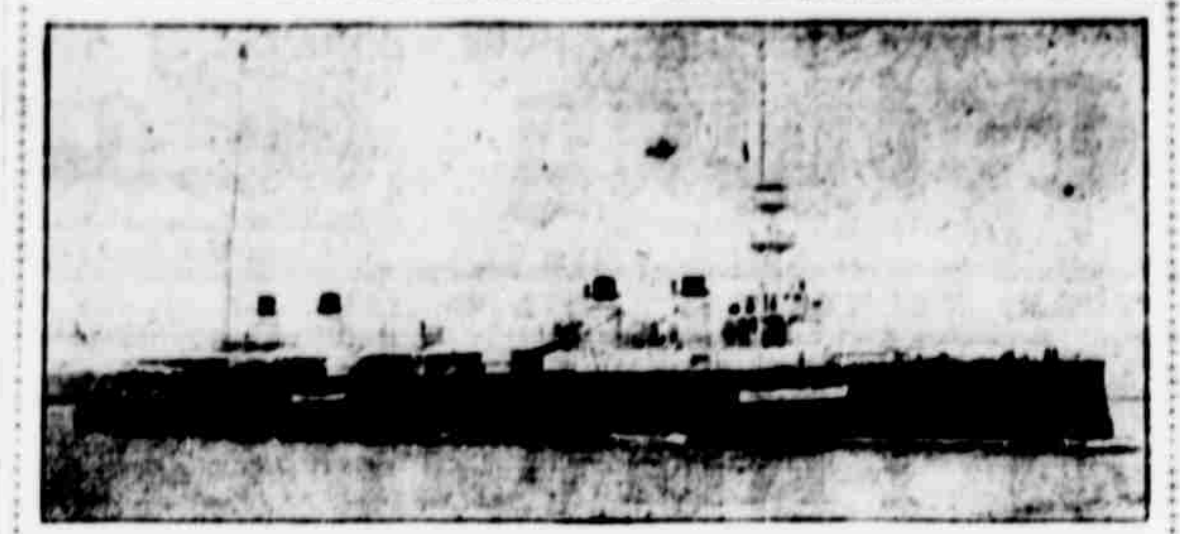
The allied fleet has failed in its attempt to bombard the Turkish fortifications at short range and returned after one of their warships had been severely damaged by the fire of the land forts. Additional Turkish troops are being sent to the front to aid in repulsing any attack by the enemy on the land forts.

## THREE NUNS KILLED WHEN ORPHANAGE IS SHELLED, SAYS PARIS

PARIS, April 28.—Three hundred refugees from Poperinghe, eight miles west of Ypres, which has come under the fire of German artillery, have arrived in this city on special trains. Most of them are inmates of an orphanage and a home for the aged conducted by Franciscan Sisters.

When the bombardment of Poperinghe was begun on Sunday, the Sisters declare, the institutions were not spared, although they were flying the Red Cross flag. Three nuns were killed while superintending the removal of their charges and several of the inmates were wounded.

## French Armored Cruiser Sunk by Torpedo From Austrian Submarine in the Adriatic



## COL. ROOSEVELT RUNS WILD; WHY HE CONSULTED THE BOSS

(Continued from First Page.)

advantage of his experience, but more largely to see if I could come to some agreement with him as head of the organization, which would avoid breaking with the organization and at the same time doing what the interests of the State demanded."

Q. Why did you wish to avoid a break with the organization? A. To avoid disrupting the Republican organization as long as I could honestly prevent it. And, secondly, to enable me to get affirmative action at Albany. I could prevent wrong being done if I broke with them, but I couldn't get affirmative right done if I broke with the organization."

LAWYER IVINS OBJECTS TO HIS GESTURES.

As Roosevelt concluded the sentence his voice had risen to high strained falsetto. His body was crouched like a prize-fighter's. His arms were beating up and down like flails pounding out the emphasis of every word. He had stretched forward as far as possible out of his chair toward the jury box.

"I object to the gesticulations of this witness," cried Mr. Ivins. "I want him to testify without gesticulation."

"He couldn't do it," responded Mr. Bowers and there was a general laugh in the court room. Justice Andrews smiled and then rapped for order.

"Yes, he can, if the court compels him," insisted Mr. Ivins. "Gesticulation is as important to the jury as the spoken words and I want this witness to speak without the gestures. It may not be possible for him to control his vocal inflections, but he can testify without making the gestures."

The court gave a gentle warning. The Colonel turned toward Judge Andrews with a stare of utter innocence as if to ask what he had done that was wrong. He was as child-like as a babe. Then he turned to the jury and with an air of humility resumed his explanations. Only for a moment was he subdued and then broke out with even greater vehemence when his lawyer asked why he did not want to break with the organization.

"Because," he exclaimed, "the organization controlled both houses of Legislature. They controlled it so that unless I got popular feeling tremendously aroused I could not get affirmative action through the Legislature. Control of the Senate would have prevented me from getting any of my nominations confirmed unless in similar fashion I could arouse public sentiment sufficiently to overcome the objection."

There were certain Senators like Stranahan and Higgins to whom I could go directly, knowing that there was no one behind them who could control them. But after full investigation I became convinced that the organization controlled the majority of the Senate and that if I wished to discuss appointments that were apt to come to an issue it was desirable for me to go where the real power was and talk with Mr. Platt. Therefore I must consult with him if I wished to get affirmative action.

"I wasn't content to have a merely negatively good administration. There were a number of positive results I wished in legislation and appointments. It would have been negative if I had marked time instead of getting affirmative action for good."

"Did you see Mr. Platt before you were nominated for Governor?"

"Yes, after I had been informed that he had made up his mind to nominate me."

"Did you take your nomination without pledge of any kind to Platt or the organization?"

"Absolutely, sir."

READ ROOSEVELT'S SPEECHES OF CAMPAIGN OF 1914.

The proceedings opened with readings from the Colonel's speeches in the State campaign of 1914, supporting Davenport, the Progressive candidate. He was swatting Barnes with his right and Murphy with his left in

those days, but the effort didn't seem to particularly impress the voters, according to election returns. However, the Colonel had joy over his speeches today.

For the moment he wasn't bored, but had a "perfectly bully time" living over those battling times. Mr. Ivins, who was cross-examining, slackened the check rein and loosened the curb bit so that the Colonel almost ran away with him in explanations to the jury and repeating lines of his speeches.

In one of them, up-State that year, the Colonel let fly a side swipe at Gov. Whitman, saying he was "one of the most efficient instruments in aid of Tammany Hall in his attempt to save McCall." The Court ordered this stricken out.

Mr. Ivins read extracts from several speeches in which Mr. Roosevelt used language almost identical with that in his formal statement on which the Barnes libel suit is based. In various forms of picturesque language the Colonel during the 1914 campaign, proclaimed the alliance of Barnes and Murphy in bi-partisan combination of invisible government.

Mr. Ivins said his object in reading these speeches was to show that after the libel action had been brought the Colonel continued using the language complained of, recklessly reiterating the denunciations instead of seeking to present facts justifying his charges.

Suddenly dropping the New York speeches, Mr. Ivins swung back to events in Roosevelt's terms as President, and read from his speech denouncing muckrakers with the plan of showing that the Colonel in his assault on Barnes was doing the very things that he had condemned. One of the extracts from the "muckrakers" was "the liar is no whit better than the thief. Gross and reckless assaults on character create a morbid and vicious public sentiment."

"Did you say that?" demanded Mr. Ivins.

"I did," replied the Colonel, with decided emphasis.

"What," asked Mr. Ivins, "was your salary as President of the United States?" A. \$50,000.

Q. First or second term? A. Both.

Q. Did Congress appropriate \$25,000 for your traveling expenses?

Mr. Bowers objected and was sustained. Mr. Ivins argued that he wanted to test the good faith of the witness and show that although \$50,000 was the President's salary, he approved the bill which gave him \$25,000 for traveling expenses.

"And," said the attorney, "this witness has charged the existence of invisible government. I want to test his good faith."

"That is all," said Mr. Ivins, and the long cross-examination by the Barnes attorney closed.

The Colonel's own lawyers then took the witness in hand for re-direct examination.

SAID BARNES COUNSEL HAD DECEIVED T. R.

There was a long controversy about the Clapp Senate Committee investigation of 1904 contributions from which the Barnes side had questioned the Colonel about Steel Trust, New Haven Railroad and other contributors. Mr. Bowers argued that the Barnes side had deceived the Colonel, leading him to believe that testimony given by certain witnesses was the final report of the Clapp Committee. He contended that the damaging testimony read about corporate contributions was not true.

It had been controverted by other witnesses. He maintained that the testimony read was not the committee's final conclusions. Mr. Ivins replied that his good faith had been impugned by his good friend Bowers, who he vigorously denied.

Mr. Roosevelt volunteered the statement that the contributions were three millions," said Mr. Ivins. "He said that he knew more about it than the committee did."

Col. Roosevelt had testified yesterday following testimony read from the Clapp Committee proceedings that the 1904 contributions were three millions, or one-half the McKinley contributions. He wanted now to withdraw that statement and get on the record that the contributions were only two millions. The Court ruled in favor of Mr. Ivins and then Mr. Bowers assayed by questions to get

## RUSSIANS CHASED ON 12-MILE FRONT, BERLIN'S CLAIM

Capture of Men and Guns in Northern Poland Also Reported by Germans.

BERLIN, via London, April 28 (Associated Press).—The following report was made today by the Berlin War Office:

"We took possession of Russian positions extending over a front of 20 kilometers (12 miles) to the north-east and east of Suwalki."

"To the north of Przasnysz (northern Poland) two officers and 470 Russians were taken prisoners yesterday and three machine guns were captured."

## IRISH DELEGATION GOING TO PARIS TO SEE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

PARIS, April 28. An Irish delegation led by T. P. O'Connor in place of John Redmond, who is ill, will reach here on Friday and have an audience with the President. They are to tell the President why the Irish Nationalists are standing by the allies.

On Saturday the delegation is to be the guests of honor at a banquet. Premier Viviani and others are expected to make most important speeches.

The object of the Irish visit is to send a Franco-Irish delegation to the United States to try to convert Irishmen there with pro-German views to the viewpoint of the allies.

## WEALTHY SCOTSMEN GO INTO FACTORIES TO MAKE SHELLS.

GLASGOW, Scotland, April 28.—One hundred members of the Glasgow workers' training corps will begin tonight a self-imposed task of making shells in response to the appeal for unlimited amounts of ammunition.

The volunteers belong to the best families of Glasgow and most of them will go to the shell factory in their own automobiles. They have undertaken to work six hour shifts after a preliminary course of training.

from the Colonel's correction of the statement.

Q. Do you understand that the National Committee receipts in 1904 were \$1,000,000? A. Yes.

Q. And that the expenditures were \$1,000,000? A. Yes.

HE WAS MISTAKEN IN SAYING THREE MILLION.

Q. Your testimony that the campaign fund of 1904 was three millions was an error? A. Mr. Courtney told me that he had received or expended "I can't tell when—in the campaign of 1904 about half what was received or expended when Mr. McKinley was first elected President in 1896. I was mistaken in using the words three millions in connection with the campaign of 1904."

In telling of a call on Senator Platt, the Colonel said:

"Mr. Platt and I did not discuss the form of the franchise tax bill. I was in response to the appeal for the principle of taxing the franchisees of these big corporations. I advocated such taxation. Later he agreed with me that it would be better to have central taxation by the State rather than taxation by the localities. Senator Platt said often he believed no legislation should be passed. I differed with him. I told him I would take the Ford bill if I couldn't get the kind of bill I wanted."

At the afternoon session Col. Roosevelt continued his explanations of past relations with the bosses. Referring to the Republican organization's attitude toward corporate contributors in the Platt days, Col. Roosevelt said:

"Mr. Platt said to me that the big corporations had very extensive interests and their directors were morally bound to look after interests of their investors, especially widows and orphans; that these corporations did contribute to both parties."

They did not as a matter of politics but of business. They were not created but their interest had to be taken care of by conservative men and protected from onslaughts of fanatics and dishonest men. The only way of protecting their interest was in keeping alive party organizations and they contributed to both."

As to the breakfasts with Mr. Platt, the Colonel said:

"There was nothing secret. I insisted that every meeting of Mr. Platt and myself should be known to the press wherever it was."

## TESTIFIES HE SAW SLADE GIVE MONEY TO HOTEL CLERK

Safford, on Trial for Perjury in Tanzer Case, Got "Expenses," Witness Says.

OSBORNE QUESTIONED.

Lawyer Slade Fails in Efforts to Trap Him Into Contradictions.

Witness M. Darling, who brought Franklin D. Safford, the former Plainfield, N. J., hotel clerk into the investigation that followed the Tanzer Osborne breach of promise suit, was a witness for the Government, today, in the trial of Safford for perjury.

On direct examination by United States Attorney Wood, Darling, who has been a prisoner in the Tombs since his arrest in Pennsylvania, several days ago, said he went to the office of Slade & Slade two days before Miss Rae Tanzer was arranged before United States Commissioner Houghton on a charge of using the mails to defraud Osborne, and there told David and Maxwell Slade he could find Safford.

"In company with David Slade, Albert J. McCullough and J. J. Hamilton," said Darling, "I went to Patterson in David Slade's automobile. Safford had been stopping at the Alpha Inn there, but we found he had moved to Greenwood Lake."

"When we found him at Greenwood Lake, Mr. Slade showed him a picture of Mr. Osborne and asked him if he could identify him as the man who accompanied a woman to the Kensington, in Plainfield, last October. Safford said he wasn't sure, but that he looked very much like it."

Slade asked him to come to New York and be a witness at Miss Tanzer's hearing, but Safford said he was broke and would have to have money for expenses. Slade paid him \$10 and gave him \$2."

Darling then stepped down from the witness stand and illustrated what happened when he, Safford and McCullough came into Commissioner Houghton's court room for the hearing. The trial of the case had been adjourned from Judge Hough's room on the third floor to the one the Commissioner used for the hearing on the second.

"I stood right here," said Darling, "behind Safford and McCullough. Mr. Osborne sat about where he is now, beside his wife. Safford stepped up to W. L. Kitchen, proprietor of the Kensington, and remarked: 'It looks very much like the man.' Kitchen replied, 'It is not,' and Mr. McCullough led Safford from the room."

"While we were standing in the hall Maxwell Slade came along and asked Safford if Osborne was the man he saw at the Kensington, and Safford said he wasn't sure."

The Government contends Safford's positive identification of Osborne from the witness stand, a few moments after this alleged conversation, was bought and paid for perjury.

Reading from an affidavit Darling made while employed by the Slades, Benjamin Slade got the witness to admit he swore to having heard Kitchen say to Safford in Commissioner Houghton's room that Osborne was not the man who had been at the hotel and hearing Safford reply, "Bill, you know it is."

Kitchen then replied, the witness admitted: "Oh, you're in with the Slade gang."

After the hearing, Darling testified, Safford got \$14 more from David Slade and engaged a taxi to take Darling, McCullough and himself to the Erie station, where they took a train for Patterson. They missed the train they intended to catch next day for Greenwood Lake, he said, and Safford got another taxi for the trip to the lake and back to New York. David Slade, he declared, paid the bill when Safford presented it at dinner that evening in Slade's home.

That night Safford and the witness went to the Hotel Ennis, where both

registered under assumed names and slept, next afternoon, in Rockville Centre, L. I.

"I then returned to New York," the witness said, "and went to see David Slade. Who had obtained a job for me on the John Hoffman estate."

William F. Slade, a post office inspector, testified he saw McCullough and Safford at the Commissioner's hearing and pointed out James W. Osborne.

Osborne resumed the stand this morning for cross-examination by Slade.

Attorney Slade read to the jury the letters Miss Tanzer wrote to Osborne, all of which have been published. Then he tried to trap Osborne with contradictory testimony he gave before Commissioner Houghton, but met with little success.

Slade read from the transcript of the hearing Osborne's testimony that he had talked to Miss Tanzer over the telephone regarding the letters he got from her and then read a paragraph in which the witness said he never had seen her "or communicated with her, directly or indirectly," in his life.

Q. Did you see testify?

A. I have already told you—

Q. Answer yes or no, Mr. Osborne.

A. I refuse to; I don't propose to have you mislead that jury if I can help it.

The witness was warned by Judge Hough that he must answer questions and not make speeches.

Q. Did you, prior to Oct. 18, visit Miss Tanzer's restaurant with Miss Rae Tanzer and request a seat behind a post?

A. I never went anywhere, any time or place with a woman who called herself Rae Tanzer.

Q. Did you go to Shanley's in Forty-second Street?

A. I never visited Shanley's or any other restaurant with Rae Tanzer.

(Continued from First Page.)

the Mammy factory last June. Then the Safford & Wilhelm Company, in Williamsburgh were robbed last August. James F. Clineen, who calls himself a public accountant, twenty-three years old, was arrested for this, but on the trial White testified that Clineen was lunching with him in the Crescent Club at the time the crime was committed. The jury believed the respectable sales manager and acquitted Clineen.

But the stolen money did not last long among the four men who took it, and White urged them to leave town. One of them, Robert S. Roberts, telegraphed White from San Francisco, begging him to send some money. Thereupon the District Attorney's detectives, who had suspected White from the beginning, went to the Coast, found Roberts and got him to turn State's evidence.

It was not until a month ago that the case against White was complete, and when he was arrested he threatened to punish those who put this blotish on his reputation. He gave bail, and he declared he would have no trouble in proving his innocence. But the evidence given by other employees of the Masury house yesterday showed that White was a busy about the door of the factory, a place he had no call to visit, just before Beech and Barlow, the firm's managers, came from the bank with a bag containing \$2,000 for the payroll.

EMPLOYEES TOLD OF WHITE'S STRANGE ACTION.

Roberts testified that he and Clineen actually took the money from the youths, and that they knew the time had come to close in when White came to the front door and gave a signal. Also, Beech identified Roberts and told how White had followed him upstairs and hustled him and Barlow into the office, so that they could not give an alarm as the robbers ran away.

Moreover the visitors' book of the Elks Club in New York, was put in

It showed that on the dates Roberts mentioned in his testimony Clineen, Roberts and Benny Moore had been White's visitors at the club. That was the last straw.

There was a long consultation today before the trial of White was resumed. When Judge Aspinwall ascended the bench C. G. F. Value formally withdrew White's plea of not guilty to the indictments for robbery and assault in the first degree and entered a plea of guilty to robbery in the second degree. Assistant District Attorney Allen gave his consent, and the plea was accepted.

Judge Aspinwall said he would defer sentence for a week, so that he can investigate this unusual case. White paused as he was about to leave the bar. He took from the lapel of his coat a button of the Myrtle Shrine and laid it on the clerk's desk.

"I also strip myself of this Masonic emblem," he said. "I am not fit to wear it."

White's pale little wife, who had sat with quivering lips but dry eyes as he told his shame, hurried to his side in the corridor. They fell into each other's arms. There were tears in White's eyes.

James F. Clineen also pleaded guilty to robbery in the second degree in the Masury case. He drove the car in which the robbers got away. Healing S. Roberts had already pleaded guilty, and Mr. Allen said Benny Moore will soon plead guilty, too.

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